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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, and is now opening at the Commission Store o
DAVID LOGAN, & Co.
A quantity of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which, in addition to those on hand, renders his assortment complete, consisting of the following articles:—*Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, shoe, and butcher Knives; Scissors; Razors; do. Cases and Strops; Hones; Spectacles; Padlocks; Awl Blades; Buttons; brass Cocks; iron and steel Knittingpins; shaving Brushes & Boxes; watch Keys, Seals and Chains: Bonnet Wire; Curry Combs: Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Gimblets; Iron and Brass Jews Harps; Thimbles; Needles; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Cork Screws; Fish Hooks; Playing Cards; Tooth Brushes; Lead Pencils: Pewter, metal and Iron tinned Spoons; a variety of Combs; a well chosen assortmen of Ribbons and Galloons; Violins and strings; Pocket Inkstands and Morocco Pocket Books; Cloths, shoe and hair Brushes; Shot Belts; Epaulets and Silver Cords; Suspenders; Thread lace; Pistols; flat and half round Files; and* 20,000 *gun flints.*

The above goods will be sold by *wholesale only*, for cash, or approved negotiable paper, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Should any person be disposed to purchase the entire stock, the terms will be made reasonable..

CHARLES L. VOLTZ.

N. B. LEAD taken in payment.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813. 8tq.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL

Will be given in CASH, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Monongahela Brewery.

JOHN GORMAN & Co.

November 11, 1813.

N. B. Any Barley delivered as above within the present month, shall be entitled to any rise which may take place, within three months, from the date hereof, at the Point, or New Brewery.

J. G. & Co.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL

Will be given in Cash, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore Perry, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"You American heroes come listen awhile,
The story I tell you will cause you to smile;
Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,
It was a disaster to Britain befel."

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celedrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatuiencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondrics and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumaiic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Zachariah A. Tannehill, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to William Hamilton or George Miltenberger, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, a large brindled STEER, 4 or 5 years old, his ears appears to have been torn by the dogs.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MOSES HERBERT.

October 30, 1813.

N. B. The said Steer has frequently been at my farm during the past summer, but never regularly kept there until a short time past. He will be sold for to defray the expence of keeping him, on the 10th of Dec. next.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Inn of the subscriber in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first of November, a bay MARE. She is 14 hands and an half high, 9 or 10 years old, has a bald face, shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL BATHRICK.

November 5, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

The Disappointed Bride.

At an age when the heart is open to every impression, and forms with the same facility engagements and connections, which, in a man of riper years, would be the fruit of esteem and observation, St. A—— was travelling from his native province to explore the wonders of the metropolis which he had as yet beheld but with the eyes of hope.—In the Coach which was to convey him to Paris, he found a young man of prepossessing appearance; a conversation soon began that terminated in protestations of friendship, warmly reiterated on both sides. Mutual confidence flowed from their lips, and all the secrets of their youth were revealed. It was then that St. A——— learned that his new friend was sent to Paris to marry a yound lady whom he never had seen, but whom his father and family had chosen for his bride with the consent of her relations. The journey finished without any accident, & they arrived in the morning at Paris—where they took lodgings in a public Hotel. Scarcely had they taken possession of their apartment, when the young man was seized with a bilious cholick, which, in less than 2 hours deprived him of his existence. Affected at the melancholy fate of his own youthful acquaintance, St. A ———, whose tender attentions had not been able to save him, thought it his duty to inform the father of the future bride of the overthrow of his expectations—and, taking with him the letters and the port folio of his friend, repaired to the house of that gentleman.

The servant who opened the door, conscious that his master expected his son-in-law, announced St. A—— as such, without enquiring who he was. The father without giving him time to explain himself, embraced him with eagerness, and presented him to his wife as her son, and to his daughter as her husband.

St. A———, naturally gay and volatile, could not resist the temptation of deceiving the family a little longer, and played his part extremely well. He gave the letters; and being perfectly acquainted with the secrets and affairs of his friend, returned the most satisfactory answers to their questions. He succeeded especially in captivating the attention of the young lady, who, with side-long glances, admired the features and the fine shape with which nature had blessed her lover. Dinner was announced, and St. A——— was placed by the side of the timid bride; and the whole family yielded up their hearts to joy and satisfaction. The young lady spoke little, answered with difficulty, and often blushed, while St. A——— was polite and ardent in his attentions towards her; and though the expression of his face was naturally serious, his conversation was pleasing and cheerful.

After dinner the father entered into all the details necessary to settle the marriage, when suddenly St. A——— rose and taking his hat, seemed anxious to retire. "Are you going to leave us?" exclaimed the father. "Yes" answered St. A——; "important business compels me to leave you." "What business can you have in a City where you are a stranger? Perhaps you wish to draw money from a Banker; my Purse is entirely at your service; and if you will absolutely have recourse to a Banker, I may send some body who will transact the business for you" "No, No," said St. A—— "you are mistaken, it is a business which I alone can transact." While they were speaking, St. A——— continued to walk towards the door, and they were soon in the Hall. "Now we are alone," said St. A———, "and the ladies cannot hear us, I will tell you that this morning, a few minutes after my arrival, an accident happened to me. I was attacked with the Billious Cholick, and died. I promised to be buried at 6 o'clock, and you will easily conceive that I must attend the place of rendezvous; for, not being known in this part of the world, if I failed to be exact to my word, it would awake suspicions of inattention to business that would prove very prejudicial to my character."

The father listened to him with astonishment, but taking the whole for a joke, returned to the ladies bursting with laughter, and related the cause of his son-in-law's hurried departure. While they were still conversing upon the subject, 6 o'clock struck—it was soon 7, and the family was alarmed at not seeing St. A———. Half an hour after, the father sent to the Hotel to enquire. The servant entrusted with the commission, asked for him under his real name, and received for answer, "that he had arrived there at 9 in the morning, had died at 11, and buried at 6" It would be difficult to express the surprise of the whole family at receiving this information, and as St. A——— left his lodgings, and never visited them again, a general belief was spread around, that it was a GHOST, that spent the day with Mr. N—— in social enjoyment and conversation.

The following most singular and extraordinary narrative has arrested the attention of the highest circles; its *verification is not within our cognizance:*

"A distinguished foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the armistice, letters purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations of affection and consanguinity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, and on her family—to be no longer a participaror in murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine; the awful crisis had arrived.

"His own happiness here and hereafter depended on his decision. These letters were short, impressive and devout, written in a hand writing, which, when compared with the Queen's, was a perfect *fac simile*.

"The impression on the wax, the same she used in corresponding with her family.

"To increase the appearance of supernatural agency, they were deposited during the night in a mysterious manner, which evaded all enquiry and research.

"The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, and gradually became serious, meditative and restless; when he was addressed finally in the same secret manner, and informed in the most minute manner, of his own wretchedness and feelings; that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he would rescue Germany and save himself, and in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."—*London Morn. Chron.*

From Gray's Letters.

BRITISH AMERICA.

MONTREAL,

Is situated on an Island; but the Island is so large in proportion to the water which surrounds it, that you are not sensible of its insularity. A branch of the river Ottawas, which falls into the St. Lawrence above Montreal, takes a northerly direction, and forms the Island.—This branch joins the St. Lawrence at Repentigni, where the public road from Quebec is continued by a ferry of about a mile in breadth. A little above the ferry there is an Island. On each side of which, the channel narrows much, and an attempt has lately been made to build a bridge across, it failed. The masses of ice which came down the river when the winter broke up, carried the bridge away.—The attempt however will be renewed upon a different plan, and it is to be hoped, will prove successful, as it would be of great utility to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, besides very accommodating to travellers.

The Island is about 30 miles in length by about 10 in breadth. The city of Montreal is situated near the upper end of it, on the south side of the Island, at the distance of about 180 miles from Quebec—It lies in latitude 45, 30, being about 70 miles to the southward of Quebec.—They pretend to say, that the spring is always earlier than at Quebec, by near a month, and I believe it is allowed to be so. One would scarcely think that so small a difference of latitude, should produce such an effect; it would not be so in Europe; there must be some aiding cause, with which we are not acquainted.

Montreal was once surrounded by a wall, which served to defend it against any sudden attack from the Indians; but as this is now no longer dreaded, the wall is about to be removed, that the town may be enlarged with the greater facility. The St. Lawrence comes close to the town on the south side, where there is a great depth of water, but vessels have much difficulty to get at it; for immediately below the town there is a current, to stem for which a strong breeze is necessary; vessels lie some times for weeks (waiting for a wind) within a couple of miles of the town, without being able to reach it. It is a pity the site of the town had not been chosen at the bottom instead of the top of the current. This certainly would have been the case, had the original founders reflected for a moment what might be the future destiny of the place. But they were monks, whose minds were directed to the propagation of their religion, more than the advancement of commerce.

Montreal may be said to be a handsome town. Its streets are regular and airy—and contain many handsome and commodious houses. It is fully as large and populous as Quebec, containing about 10000 people, the great mass of whom are Canadians. Its suburbs, too are extensive. It has suffered greatly from fire at different times, and the precautions taken to prevent the spreading of conflagration, exceed even those of Quebec; for in addition to the roofs being generally covered with tinned plates, the windows have outside shutters, covered with plate Iron.

The Island of Montreal, is wholly in a state of civilization, and it is surrounded by a country generally cultivated. What

adds much to its consequence is its being situated near the embouchure of several rivers, which bring down from the countries through which they flow a great deal of very valuable produce.

The river Chambly opens a communication with Lake Champlain, whence are received large quantities of wood, potashes, salted provisions, wheat, &c.—From the river L'Assomption, much valuable produce is brought. The river of the Ottawas, which forms the northern boundary of the Island, opens a communication with an immense extent of country. It is through this river that the traders to the northwest territories proceed. They go in birch canoes many miles up this river, till they meet with rivers which discharge in Lake Huron—from thence they get into Lake Superior, and so on to the Grand Portage, where they discharge the goods they have taken up, and are again loaded with the Furs that have been got in exchange for the preceding years investment. They do not return by the same course, but by way of Detroit, and through Lake Erie and Ontario. Montreal is at the head of the ship navigation from the Ocean, and the batteaux and canoe navigation from and to Upper Canada, must commence and terminate at La Chine, near Montreal —From these circumstances, Montreal bids fair to rival Quebec in commerce; It is more convenient as a depot for produce. But as Quebec must ever be the great shipping place, there general merchants will find many inducements to settle.

Although the St. Lawrence is navigable for large vessels as high up as Montreal, yet the navigation above Quebec, is attended with so many inconveniencies that in general it is found more advantageous for the vessels to stop at Quebec, and for such of their cargoes as come from Montreal, to be brought down in river craft.

The influence of the tide is not felt at Montreal, nor indeed for many miles below it. I understand that it has been observed that the water at the town of Trois rivieres, rises from the pressure of the tide; it is about half way between Quebec and Montreal. At any rate it cannot be supposed, to have any effect above lake St. Peter's, which commences about 9 leagues above Trois rivieres.

This lake is about 20 miles in length, and about 15 miles in breadth. It is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence, expanding over a level country aided by several considerable rivers, which terminated their course here; —such as the Musquinonge, De Loup, St. Francis, &c. The Lake is, in general, very shallow, and in the ship channel there is not usually found more than from 11 to 12 feet water, as I have already mentioned; so that loaded vessels sometimes take the ground, and are under the necessity of being lightened of part of their cargo, which is put into river craft, and taken in again, in deep water. Vessels of a considerable draught of water, instead of taking in their whole cargo at Montreal, take in only part of it, as they can carry across the lake and take the remainder below the lake, from river craft, which accompany them.

The country in the neighborhood of Montreal is very fine. About two miles from the town there is a very beautiful hill commonly called the Mountain; it is about 7000 feet in height from the level of the river. A part of this hill is covered with wood, but much of it is in a state of cultivation. I rode to the top of it—whence you have a noble view of the surrounding country, bounded by the mountains in the state of New York—to the south.

Between the Mountain and town of Montreal, there are a great many very fine Gardens, and Orchards, abounding with a variety of fruit of the very first quality, and no place can better be supplied with vegetables than Montreal. Quebec, too, is extremely well supplied with vegetables, and a regular succession of fruit; but cannot vie with Montreal—where both soil and climate combine to produce the finest fruit I have ever seen. The Apples are particularly good. The *Pomme de Neige*, so called from its being extremely white, and from its having the granulated appearance of snow, where broken; it also dissolves almost entirely in the mouth, like snow; the Fameuse, Beurassa and Pomme Gria, are very fine Apples. Peaches, Apricots and Plumbs are found in the greatest perfection, and with the protection of Glass, you have Grapes as good for the table as any I ever saw in Portugal. Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and every sort of fruit are found in great abundance. The markets of Montreal are extremely well supplied with all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of the table; provisions are particularly plentiful in winter, for then their industrious neighbors the Yankees, bring in great quantities, such as *fresh fish*, Bacon, Cheese, &c. The greater distance of Quebec prevents them from receiving this sort of supply from the U. S. but their own resources are copious.

The Orchards in the neighborhood of Montreal, produce Apples which yield as fine cider as ever was drank.

La Chine is situated about nine miles from Montreal. It is a place of considerable consequence from the circumstance mentioned before, of its being the place where the batteaux (flat bottomed boats) and canal navigation commences for Upper Canada, and for the country in the northwest. They first, go by the way of Ontario, and Niagara; the 2d, go up the Ottawas river, towards lake Superior.—They are under the necessity of commencing their voyage from La Chine instead of Montreal, because the river St. Lawrence is so very rapid between Montreal and La Chine, that loaded canoes cannot be forced up.

From Montreal, Upper Canada is supplied with a great variety of merchandize which is conveyed up the river St. Lawrence in batteaux, or flat bottomed boats, carrying from four to five tons. They are about forty feet in length, by six feet in breadth. The return cargo is flour, potash, wheat, peltries, &c. They commence their voyage at La Chine, go as high as Kingston, situated near the commencement of lake Ontario, where the goods are put into large vessels, to be carried up to Niagara, The batteaux take in a return cargo, and get into La Chine after 10 or 12 days absence. The distance from La Chine to Kingston is about 200 miles.

The Government have stores at La Chine for the reception of a variety of different sorts of goods, of which they think proper to make presents to the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

From the Boston Centinel, Nov. 10.

LATEST FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

We have seen letters dated

"*Burlington, Nov.* 4.—When the steam boat which arrived yesterday, left Plattsburgh, the place was in great confusion. They had received information that the British had landed in some force at Little Chazy, from four sloops and eight row gallies; that the militia had been called out and were mustering; that the people were removing in all haste, and great fears were entertained for the safety of a large quantity of clothing and provisions for the army, which were deposited at Plattsburgh.

"Commodore Macdonough has sailed in quest of the English flotilla; we have every confidence in him; and you may expect to hear great news from this quarter by the next mails.

"*Postscript.*—The Plattsburgh mail has this moment arrived. It confirms the account of the British having landed in Chazy; and that they last night captured the guard boat, with 8 men, and 30 batteaux which were lying at Chazy. The fleets were in the vicinity of each other.

Gen. Hampton's army has returned to Chatauga cross roads; and Gen. Parker who is at Plattsburgh has sent an express to Hampton, to acquaint him with the landing of the English at Chazy.—Gen. Parker's lady, with many others, have come over to this place."

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 12.

"The best news I can give you is that our troops were in motion on the 2d inst. from Grenadier Island, and the day after would form a junction with Hampton.—The affair between Izard and the enemy was a mere brush. His aid is here and was not wounded."

Some of the benefits of French connection. Extract of a letter from a respectable source, dated Altona, 15th July, 1813.

"You can scarcely believe the change that has taken place in Hamburgh since March last, from being, as you knew it, a peaceable commercial city, at once changed into a strong fortress. Every house, tree, garden, &c. within 300 yards of the ditch, being removed and levelled, and nothing to be seen on the walls but soldiers and instruments of death! The inside of the city is nearly as much changed; most of the wealthy inhabitants having fled with what they could get away, probably never to return; and even those who were supposed to stand so well with the French, have not been in the city since it was taken possession of, and it is more than probable will be obliged to give up their establishments, as many have already. Indeed I think Hamburgh is the last place I should choose to reside in if it is to remain in the hands of France; and if it is freed from French tyranny, it will require many years of prosperity to recover from the *infamous and enormous exactions of its oppressors.*"

The last Lisbon papers state, positively, that Lord Wellington was making preparations to enter France; to which he is continually urged by the Spanish and Portuguese regencies.

Translated from a Spanish paper for the Boston Centinel.

"MADRID, SEPT. 23.

"On the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst. 3 divisions of the Spanish Third Army making about 15000 infantry, entered Tudela; in the vicinity of which they will probably continue until its General, the Duke Del Parque, shall have received orders from Lord Wellington. It is hoped they will be ordered to enter France.

The garrison of Pampalona daily experiences the approach of Famine. On the 9th the garrison of the Castle made a strong sortie; but were eventually beaten back by the Spanish, Valonas, Swiss, and Seville Guards. The casadores of the regts. of Castile and Murcia, covered themselves with glory. On this occasion gen. Don Carlos Hespadha was wounded, but did not quit the field, until an hour after.

We do not expect Pampalona will be ours until the end of the month, when it must surrender; as Don Carlos De Hespadha has rendered every hope of escape of abortive."

The following copy of a letter from the British Prince Regent, to Lord Wellington, is highly spoken of in England and the Peninsula:

"*Carlton House, (Eng.) July* 3, 1813.

"*My Dear Lord!*

"Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward. I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my Country and myself with such a General.

You have sent me, among the trophies of unrivalled fame, the Staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England. The British army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole universe will acknowledge those valourous efforts which have so imperiously called for it. That uninterrupted health, and still increasing laurels, may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never-ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord—your very sincere and faithful friend.

G. P. R.

The Marquis of Wellington."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of Nov. 13.

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

The following written communication was handed us by a gentleman who left Burlington on Tuesday morning last, [Nov. 9] in company with several officers of the army:

"The following information was received directly from an officer who left Hampton's army on the morning of the 3d inst. and who (among a number of others) had obtained furlough for 30 days to visit his friends in Vermont, the campaign in his mind having concluded, and the army probably about to return to Plattsburgh and Burlington.

On the 19th Oct. having crossed the Chateaugay river, Hampton commenced his march to the northward, taking with him but 2 days provisions, expecting to be overtaken by his baggage on the evening of the 21 day, but which was detained by the badness of the roads and other obstacles till late on the 31, during which time the men were so pinched with hunger, that half a dollar and in some instances a dollar was given for a single biscuit.

The enemy had destroyed every bridge and the roads were so completely obstructed by trees which had been felled across them, that a fatigue party of 3 or 400 men was continually employed in clearing them away, but they were rendered as bad as ever in less than a day after by the Indians and militia who lurked in their rear.

In other respects they proceeded unmolested, till the afternoon of the 26th, (having marched but 24 miles in 7 days,) when they were attacked in the woods by straggling parties from the main army, under Gov. Prevost, who had marched about 15 miles from La Chine, to meet them; the situation of the ground was such that neither the force of the enemy, or their loss could be ascertained, but the result on our side was 21 killed, 23 wounded and about 30 missing, most of the latter being accounted for before my informant left the camp.

On the 27th Hampton began his retreat and on the night of the 29th, being encamped in a circle round a number of large fires, was again fired upon by a party consisting mostly of Indians, the firing continued through the night, our loss, 7 killed and 15 or 18 wounded; the loss of the enemy was not known.

On the 2d inst. he arrived safe from whence he started, without the loss of any baggage or artillery, as has been reported; he had but six 6 pounders with him.

A report prevailed at Burlington on Sunday, that barracks had been bespoken for the army.

The two armies were at no time nearer than 3 miles of other."

From the New York Gazette, of November 10.

Yesterday Col. Barclay, the British agent for the prisoners, returned from the City of Washington, and proceeded to his seat at Harlaem.

The Utica Gazette of the 9th instant, states, that the advance of Gen. Wilkinkinson's army under command of Gen. Brown, when descending the St. Lawrence in boats, was fired at by the enemy from the shore, which killed 6 or 10 men. Our troops returned the fire, which dispersed the enemy.

Another Steam Boat arrived yesterday morning, in a few hours from Albany—full of passengers; but brings no news, except that "the weather is very cold to the northward."

A letter dated New Haven, Nov. 12, says, "We have this moment been informed, the English squadron off New-London, are turning off the vessels, and will not suffer them to proceed up the Sound."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 26, 1813.

The first Monday in December is the day fixed on by law, for the meeting of Congress at the city of Washington.

The Legislature of this State are to meet at Harrisburgh on the second Tuesday of the same month.

STEAM WAGGONS.

Mr. Oliver Evans, the great constructor and improver of steam machinery, states, in a late Philadelphia paper, his conviction of the probability of propelling by steam, on turnpike roads, carriages with passengers or merchandize, at the rate of 150 miles per day! He suggests the propriety of a steam carriage establishment to ply between New-York and Philadelphia.

He says, "so well convinced am I of its practicability, that as soon as a plan of this kind may receive legislative protection and patronage, I am willing to take of the stock five hundred dollars for each mile to the distance of fifty or sixty miles, payable in steam carriages, or engines, invented by me for the purpose, warranted to answer to the satisfaction of the stockholders, and even to run 12 or 15 miles per hour if required."

CREEK INDIANS.

From the Boston Centinel we extract the following account of the Creek Indians, with whom the United States are now at war.

These Indians bear the national name of *Muskogees*, but inhabiting a tract of country in the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, which is intersected by numerous creeks, they have obtained and are known by the popular name of the Creek Indians; and the confederacy is divided into various tribes, such Apalachees, Alibamas, Abecas, Cawittaws, Comshacks, Coosas, Coosacters, Cacsihomas, Natchez, Ookmulgees, Oconces, Pakanas, Tacusas, Talcpoosas, Weektumkas, &c. all of whom are denominated Creeks.

They are in treaty with the U. States, or to use the language of the administration prints, are our "savage allies."—In 1790 and 1795, President Washington concluded with the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians "two treaties of peace and friendship."

The Creeks have been represented by those who have resided among them, to be a remarkably well made, active, hardy and sagacious people; extremely jealous of their rights and territory, and very averse to parting with their lands. Some time since, the confederacy contained 17280 persons, of whom 5850 were fighting men. They have been continually at war with the Choctaws, and abound in warriors experienced in all the tacticks of the bush. Many of the chiefs are sensible, well educated men, and many of the children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. In addition to the usual aborigin cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, beans and cabbages: and have peaches, plumbs, grapes, strawberries, and melons—and black cattle, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry are found in every village. The country abounds in hills and gentle swells of land; and for "savages," the inhabitants appear to be a happy race, enjoying the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. They do not allow the use of spiritous liquors in their country.

NASHVILLE, *Nov.* 9.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

It gives us pleasure to be enabled to congratulate our countrymen upon a glorious victory. A victory unexampled in savage warfare. We have only to mourn the loss of 5 brave men, and have made 180 of our enemy bite the dust. A disproportion in numbers and destruction of savages never before effected in their wars.

Mr. Thos. Hudson of Davidson county, and Mr. Jas. Moore, of Rutherford county, are said to be two of the number killed.

[*Nashville Clarion.*

"*Camp at Ten Islands, November* 4*th*, 1813.

"SIR,

"We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mimms. On the 2d inst. I detached Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade of Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen, to destroy Tallushatches, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks were concentrated. The Gen. executed this in style. A hundred and eighty-six of the enemy were found dead in the field and about 80 taken prisoners; 40 of whom have been brought here. In the number left, there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that 5 of my brave fellows have been killed, and about thirty wounded, some badly, but none I hope, mortally.

Both officers and men, behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Capts. Smith, Bradly and Winston are wounded, all slightly. No officer is killed.

So soon as Gen. C. makes his report I will enclose it.

If we had sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a very short time, accomplish the object of the present expedition.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Yours, &c.
ANDW. JACKSON.

Gov. BLOUNT.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokees under the command of Col. Brown, acted with great bravery in the action.

Two of Chenubby's sons, and Jim Fife of the Natchez tribe, distinguished themselves.

One of the Creek Prophets, is killed.
A. J."

"*Camp at Ten Islands, November* 4*th*, 1813.

SIR,

Enclosed is Gen. C's. report of the late engagement.

Yours, &c.

A. JACKSON.

His Excellency Gov. Blount."

"*Camp at Ten Islands, November* 4, 1813.

Maj. Gen. Jackson,

SIR,

I had the honor yesterday, of transmitting to you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about 900 men from my brigade with the enemy at Tallushatches towns; the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you.

Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detailed from my brigade of Cavalry and mounted riflemen, 900 men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches towns, crossed Coosy river at the Fish Dam ford, 2 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within 1 1-2 miles of the town (distance from this place S. East 4 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into 2 columns, the right composed of the Cavalry commanded by Col. Allcorn; to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the towns, the left column, was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Col. Allcorn was ordered to march upon the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town, all of which was performed as I could wish. When I arrived half a mile of the towns, the drums of the enemy began to beat mingled with their savage yells, preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour, when the action was brought on by Capt. Hammond and Lt. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within a circle of a linement for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effects, as soon as Capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town, (which stood in open wood land) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him. He gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column, which gave them a general fire and then charged. This changed the direction of charge completely, the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance, that overpowered soldiers could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was very soon completed.—Our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them. The enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining, not one asked to be spared, but fought as long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the females, our men in killing the males, without intention killed and wounded a few squaws & children, which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed, was 186 that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the weeds not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say 200 of them were killed, and 84 prisoners of women and children, were taken, not one of the warriors escaped to carry news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost 5 men killed and 41 wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows, 2 of the men killed was with arrows; this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It it with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation and firmness—notwithstanding our numbers was far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy, we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt, when they face a foe of their own, or of superior number they will show the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your ob't sevt.

JNO. COFFEE,
Brig. Gen. of Cavalry & Riflemen.
Maj. Gen. Jackson.

BUFFALO, *November* 16.

Extract of a letter dated Fort George, November 13.

"From the best information we can collect, the British are at Burlington Heights, with about 1000 men."

Militia Draught.——The requisition mentioned in our last, we have understood, called for 600 men, to be detached from Gen. Hopkin's brigade, and that Lt. Col. William Warren, has been assigned to the command. The draft has been made, and in some instances it exceeded the effective men in the companies. The men are ordered, as we learn, to rendezvous at Fort George, and to continue in service for one month.

ST. LOUIS, *October* 23.

Last evening Gen. Howard with part of the mounted men, returned from Peoria; they ascended the Mississippi as high as lake Le Pence, at the same time the regulars ascended the Illinois to Peoria. By those movements the Indians were at a loss at what point the army could strike. From Le Pence the General moved across to Peoria and seen the new fort picketed in before he left the place; thus it appears the object of the expedition was attained without much fighting.

The Indiana rangers returned to Vincennes direct from Peoria, and may fall in with some Kickapoos who are infesting the neighbourhood of Vincennes.

Oct. 30.—Letters just received from Upper Missouri, represent the country in the neighbourhood of the river Plate as very insecure for the residence of the traders, in consequence of a fierce and bloody war having broke out between the Ottos and Sioux. The contending parties had an action in the neighbourhood of the trading houses, in which the Sioux left 22 of their dead on the field. The traders apprehend a visit from the Sioux of the river St. Peter, who are in the British interest.

COMMUNICATION.

Having been urged by many of our citizens to make proposals for watering Pittsburgh by the power of Steam, the subscriber takes this method of informing that he is now ready to furnish the requisite power. He will, at his own expence, raise water sufficiently high to run to any part of the town, at three cents per barrel. A more particular statement is not considered necessary untill some person or persons are appointed to confer with him.

GEORGE EVANS.

November 22, 1813.

ANECDOTE.

In the battle between the United States and the Macedonian, Decatur put on a sailor's round-about and hat, so as not to be a signal mark for the enemy's sharp shooters. During the action he walked forward, and standing near one of the guns, which a sailor was very deliberately aiming. "Aim at the yellow," [a streak of yellow along the side of the Macedonian] said Decatur. The gun was discharged, and the mizen mast that moment chanced to fall. The sailor turned round and slapping Decatur on the shoulder, exclaimed right merrily, not knowing who he was,—"D—n me Jack, we have made a brig of her."—— Pleased with the spirit and coolness of the man, the Commodore often tells the anecdote with much satisfaction.

"PITTSBURGH FRANKLIN SOCIETY."

THE Members of the Society are requested to attend a meeting at the Academy, *tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock Friday*, Nov. 26. 1t

WAS LOST,

On Tuesday evening last, in the streets of Pittsburgh, a

RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK

containing one $20 Note, some silver, 3 letters, and the name of the subscriber wrote in it. Any person who will deliver the same at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN PENTON.

Nov. 25, 1813 3tq

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for

PEARL AND POT ASH,

AND

BLACK SALTS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of

RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK

MOROCCO SKINS,

Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23 7tq

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at a reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenaway SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*

Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

FOR SALE,

The unexpired time of a

BLACK GIRL,

WHO has four years and six months to serve; she is young, stout, healthy, sober and honest; she is well calculated to take care of children, and will be sold on account of not being acquainted with country work. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

November 25, 1813.

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel will be given for Wheat—Fifty-six Cents for Corn—and Sixty-eight Cents for Rye.—Oats will also be purchased by the quantity.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,

November 22, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 106, be the same more or less, lying on a small branch of Peter's creek, about two miles above Ferree's Powder Mill, 10 miles from Pittsburgh Mifflin township, Allegheny county. There is about 18 acres cleared, a cabin and some other buildings on said tract, well watered and excellent stone coal, adjoining land of Enoch Hankins, and others, and near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Elizabeth town. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living in St. Clair township in said county.

JOSEPH PHILIPS.

November 25, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 10th day of December next,

All the right, title and interest of *William Nickle*, in and to one-tenth part of three hundred and eighty-three acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Robinson township, bounded by lands of William Marks, Thomas M'Millan, George Matthews, Audley M'Farland, William Brown, and others, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fences, and thereon is erected a shingled house, three cabbins, a barn and stable—at the suit of John Fetterman.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Thomas Enochs*, in and to a certain half lot or piece of ground, No. 116, in the general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street sixty feet, and extending backwards one hundred and twenty feet, adjoining lots No. 117 and 115, on which is erected a two story brick house, twenty four feet by sixty feet, and other buildings, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and fifty dollars—at the suit of George Holdship.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Joseph M'Clintock*, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plumb township, in Allegheny county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Huey, widow Johnston, and Josepa Simpson, of which about fifty or sixty acres are cleared, and on which is erected a stone house, log barn and other buildings—at the suit of John M'Donnell.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1813.

A MULATTO.

The subscriber will sell the unexpired Time of a

MULATTO BOY.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813. 4t

TO BE SOLD,

One moiety or half part of the

Pittsburgh Theatre,

WITH the Scenery, Decorations, Embellishments, &c. From the receipts of the Theatre, it holds out a prospect of being a very valuable property to a purchaser. A considerable deduction will be made in the consideration money, for Cash. Apply to J. MONTEFIORE, Conveyancer, Diamond Alley, or to ISAAC ROBERTS, near the Theatre.

November 18, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

STRAY COLT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Middlesex township, Butler county, about the 1st of June last, a bay Horse COLT, one year old last spring. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

OLIVER DAVID.

November 2, 1813.

TO

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.

Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

20 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 4th inst.

ROBERT M'NEELY.

A Soldier in the service of the U. S born in the state of Maryland, aged 31 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a labourer; had on and took with him 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 2 pair linnen pantaloons, and other cloathing not recollected. It is supposed he descended the Ohio river, he having a wife and family two miles from Beaver, (Penn.) The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said Deserter to me, or lodge him in any jail, giving notice thereof to the nearest Commanding Officer.

PRESLY J. NEVILLE,

Lieut. 2d Regt. Artillery.

November 6, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland County, on the 24th Sept. last, an indented boy named JOHN M'DARMUTT, between 15 and 16 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; very clownish look, and crooked made. Had on when he started, a wool hat, a brown roundabout, checked overalls and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said boy, and confines him in any jail, shall have the above reward from me.

JAMES HOWEY.

Nov 5, 1813.

Pittsburgh, November 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

Have in the press a new periodical publication, entitled

"THE WESTERN GLEANER,

OR

REPOSIORY FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND LITERATURE."

CONTENTS OF No. I.

Prospectus

On Bleaching.

Fragments of a History of Agriculture, Gardening, and Table Luxuries.

Aphorisms of Political Economy.

Letter written from the Baths of St. George in the south of France.

Review of H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana."

Miscellanies—Poetry—Literary Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

The GLEANER *will appear in numbers of* 64 *pages octavo each, and be published once a month. The first number in December*, 1813.

The subscription Four Dollars per annum, payable on the first day of May, for each year.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year.

A liberal discount allowed to gentlemen who undertake to aid us in the publication of the Western Gleaner.

PROSPECTUS.

THERE are in the situation of countries newly settled, peculiar circumstances, which must for a long time retard the progress of the human mind, and the liberal culture of science and literature.—The first exertions of the colonist will be directed towards the attainment of the mere necessaries of life, and the struggle against wild nature, yet unsubdued by the hand of man, will call forth all the energies of his mind. Patient industry will be required before so much stock can be accumulated as will by its reproduction procure the supply of a few commodities of life. The spur thus given to industry by absolute want, will continue to operate after its primitive object is fully attained. The natural desire for ease will be succeeded by the lust of wealth, and the successes of some will excite the most strenuous emulation of the many. In this state of things the society will soon flourish and prosper, but the more noble faculties of the human mind will remain barren and uncultivated. It will soon be discovered, that superior endowments are not always necessary for the acquirement of riches, and that a steady and ceaseless pursuit of self-interest is almost incompatible with those generous and noble feelings, which are inseparable from real talent and genius. Every one pursuing his own track in the wide road to fortune, will scarcely see in his neighbour but an instrument or an impediment to his own interested views—cold egotism will prevail, and true sociability, that friendly mother of the finer departments of knowledge, will be almost unknown. Luxury will be soon generated, but deprived of all those embellishments which science and a cultivated taste only can impart, and which operate as a salutary counterpoison against its destructive effects. To shine and to dazzle by some outward appearances of civilization, will be the aim of all who pretend to *respectability*, but the inner man will easily betray to the observer, an empty head and a torpid heart.

Happily, this melancholy picture is by no means altogether applicable to the present state of our western country.—Our advances in learning as in every other kind of improvement, are truly astonishing. We see every day new schools established for the education of youth: our towns teem with newspapers for political information; the number of our bookstores and of our presses is incessantly increasing; public libraries are instituted, and societies are rising, which, in their exterior osganization present all the forms of the most celebrated literary bodies. The results of discoveries made in those sciences, which are more particularly connected with the pursuits of common life, are eagerly seized upon by our artisans and manufacturers; instances of distinguished talents in particular departments of science are to be met with among us, and the Muses even have their worthy and successful votaries.

That we have still not yet arrived at the full period of our literary maturity, we shall readily grant. But the *pioneers* have cleared the ground, the road is open, and invites new adventurers. To gratify the thirst for information, which our citizens in general shew daily with an increased ardor, we have resolved upon offering to the public a periodical work, in which we shall endeavor to follow the famous precept of Horace, by blending together, as much as will lie in our power, the useful and the agreeable.* But it will be necessary to enter into some details concerning the plan to which we mean to adhere, if not in each particular number, at least in the general character of the publication.

Our first intention is to be practically useful. It is somewhat consoling to the reflecting mind, that whilst an overwhelming and destructive despotism spreads incessantly its direful banners over new countries, the dominion of useful science is at the same time enlarged by conquests equally glorious and salutary. But scattered as these additions to our stock of knowledge are in various and sometimes very voluminous works, which but seldom reach our western country, or whose prices are beyond the capacity of the most numerous class of readers, we hope that the task of selecting them and bringing them forward, under a more convenient and more accessible form, and especially disengaged of every thing that is not applicable to our circumstances, will prove to be a task not altogether ungrateful. Thus far we cannot lay any claim to originality; our principal business in this respect will be, to retail as it were, to the immediate consumer the merchandize that he may stand in need of, and which he could not easily procure in a direct manner from the more ostentatious warehouse.

The *Gleaner*, nevertheless, will be also zealously engaged in the *advancement* of science. Our western countries are as yet but little explored in a scientific respect. Thousands of discoveries will yet be made in the respective departments of zoology, botany, and mineralogy, and the economy, medicinal, and chemical uses of many of our productions remain yet to be investigated. Facts and observations relative to these various objects will be carefully recorded by the *Gleaner*. The editor is fully sensible, how little either his personal circumstances or his abilities will admit of giving a considerable extent to his individual researches in so extensive a field; but he confidently relies on the liberal co-operation of every friend of science, and measures have already been taken to secure a permanent correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters.

We wish secondly to contribute towards promoting cheerfulness and improving the taste of our fellow citizens in the arts of imagination. If in many parts of Europe the various branches of fine literature are appreciated too high, we might almost pronounce that in our country they are *generally* rated too low. Imagination is treated among us, like a stranger of a suspicious nature, who is often to be shunned, seldom to be cherished, and never to be received into a more intimate company. That an exclusive culture of this faculty uncontrolled by judgment, nor rectified by observation and experience, is highly dangerous to private happiness, no one will deny.—But in a *harmonious* culture of *all* our faculties, which constitutes the essential character of mental superiority, imagination claims certainly a very important part of our attention. She forms the connecting link between the grosser enjoyment of the senses, and the higher powers of our nature. Genius under every form and in every line owes to her its brightest lustre. She draws man nearer to man, she fosters and improves every sensibility of the heart, and spreads upon our more intimate connections new and exquisite charms. The man of business returns from her enchanted walks with renovated strength to the drudgery of common life, and the philosopher to his more serious and profound studies.—And how could existence be supportable for him who has been tossed by wild waves on the Ocean of life, whose best and dearest joys have been blasted by the hard hand of Fate, or what is still more grievous, by the cruel agency of envy and malice, if it were not for the fairy visions with which sportive fancy may cheer his troubled mind! But enough of this apology for that part of our publication which will be devoted to fine literature, and strange it may seem, that such an apology should at all appear necessary.

Original Reviews, of American literary productions will fill a considerable part of our pages. Our well-founded diffidence in our own judgement will not prevent us from discharging the duties of criticism with the utmost candor, impartiality and firmness; we may surely err sometimes, but our error at least shall never be voluntary. Nothing can be more disgusting, nor more detrimental to the real interests of literature than those fulsome encomiums, so often bestowed in this country by indulgent friendship, and sometimes perhaps by motives of a much less excusable nature, upon productions destitute of every kind of merit. On the other hand, we shall endeavor to avoid the opposite extreme of excessive rigor and severity, which might not only contribute to stifle in the bud some rising talents of the nation, but which would likewise deprive ourselves of that title to indulgence which we have every reason to claim from a benevolent public.

We purpose, finally, to devote a portion of our journal to *translations* from the French and German and occasionally even from the Italian and Spanish languages. In doing so, it is not merely our intention to fill troublesome vacuities, but we have imagined that the adoption of this plan might possibly be of some usefulness in a national point of view. It has been often remarked, that the American people are not as yet fully possessed of a very distinctive character. The individuals from various nations who have resorted to this country, as to a common asylum, have brought with them over the seas their peculiar manners, habits and prejudices, which even in the course of several generations have not yet entirely vanished from among their respective descendants. Our state of Pennsylvania in particular, exhibits to the observer a motley group, whose component parts far from melting into one common mass, are yet in many instances separated by the unfriendly barriers of almost invincible prejudices. To overcome these, to create mutual esteem and mutual confidence, and to render the distinctive and commendable qualities of each nation subservient to the improvement of all, might at least be considered as a desirable undertaking. We have often thought that a man would perhaps possess a considerable degree of personal merit by blending in his character the mossthining traits of the principal nations of Europe, as they shew themselves in the most accomplished classes of society; the solid judgment of an Englishman, the sprightly manners, the urbanity and refined taste of a Frenchman, the brilliant imagination of an Italian, and the heart of a German. Something of that kind may occasionally be seen in individuals who in early life had an opportunity of frequenting the best circles of various countries. Why should not a more intimate acquaintance, with the respective literature of the most civilized nations selected with a peculiar view to their distinctive traits of character produce a similar effect on a larger scale among us? We are disposed to believe it so, but to fail even in such a scheme may still be glorious.

Before concluding these observations, we think it our duty to declare, that every acrimonious effusion of party spirit will be carefully excluded from our pages. The republic of letters is of no party, and of no particular nation. The outcries of faction, and of public animosity, are not to be heard in her interior. Falsehood is the only enemy which her friends are always eager to pursue; *truth*, and her minister *reason*, are the only chiefs whose orders are there obeyed; and those who would be desirous to trouble the tranquillity of her sacred retreats, would deserve to be turned out from civil society, as laboring to destroy the only pure, noble, and innocent treats—the only remains of our divine origin, which the sway of vulgar passions has left in the character and conduct of man.

That, notwithstanding our best efforts, our labors will prove very imperfect, we have not the least doubt. We shall therefore receive, not only without displeasure, but with heartfelt thankfulness, any liberal criticism, any hint imparted to us for the further improvement of our undertaking. But illiberal and vulgar attacks we shall always treat with deserved contempt, and with writers of this class we shall not any more wage a literary warfare, than we should condescend to enter the lists with a pugilating ruffian.

* *Utile dulci.*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz ——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Fresh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, November 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tf

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

elivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

☞ Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a great assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

☞ Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

☞ R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.